Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865. NUMBER 196.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

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Adjutant General Haynie's Order for Rendezvous Camps.

MATTERS AT THE STATE CAPITAL YESTERDAY.

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What the Rebels Say of Fort Fisher—Faint Gleams of Consolation.

THE LATEST SITUATION—REBEL THREATS OF RECAPTURE.

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From Cairo and Below—Important Down the River News.

FROM THE SOUTH—THE ANXIETY ON THE INCREASE.

Our New York Midnight Special Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

FROM SPRINGFIELD,

The Muster of Troops in Illinois—Adjutant General Haynie's Order.

[Official.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19, 1865.

General Order No. 1.)

1. The following named camps are hereby designated as additional camps of rendezvous for troops now organizing under the provisions of General Order No. 4, from this office, viz: Camp Douglas, Quartermaster's department, Camp Fry; Chicago, and Camp Wood, Quincy.

2d. All recruits or companies enlisted from the first, second, third and ninth Congressional districts of this State will be reported to and rendezvous at Camp Fry, Chicago; and Colonel John L. Hancock, of Chicago, is hereby appointed Commandant of said rendezvous.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Superintendent of Public Printing, in his annual report, states that for 1864 printing paper and binding, for the year ending on the 30th of September, was $1,420,000. The cost of public printing and binding for the present year, ending in September next, will exceed $2,000,000. The paper alone will cost $1,000,000. The Government have earned an average of $3 a day, and the girls an average of $1 a day.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Agents of the Juarez Republicans here urge the Government not to recognize Maximilian, on the ground of his affiliation with the rebels.

Congress will soon be asked to publish large collections of documents at the State Department on Mexican affairs.

Senator Sumner declined the invitation to deliver an eulogy on Edward Everett before the Legislature on the grounds that he had never been absent from the place in the Senate a single day while he had been a member of it, except when laid down by physical disability.

Gov. Andrews has commissioned three negro Second Lieutenants, given medals for gallantry in storming Fort Wagner, and whom Gen. Foster recommended as Second Lieutenants. The War Department has refused, up to this time, refused to muster them into the service.

[Special Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee heard arguments to-day on the question of the duty on tobacco. Many tobacconists are in Washington in force making a determined effort to defeat the repeal.

The committee to investigate Indian frauds is ready to commence work.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Hon E. B. Washburne, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, says: The numerous expeditions recently fitted out by order of the President, and the pressure for the early reopening of the Southern ports, have rendered it necessary to extend the revenue, especially on the Atlantic, Southern and Northern coasts, to a degree unprecedented in the history of the country. The defined the revenues, especially on the Atlantic, Southern and Northern coasts, to a degree unprecedented in the history of the country. The

its Quartermaster's department on duty at or in the vicinity of military hospitals, will on the requisition of the medical officer in charge, furnish coffins and other reasonable facilities for the interment of officers who die in hospital.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Stanton, Gen. Barnard, Chief of Engineers, and Surgeon General Barnes arrived here late in evening from Savannah. Quartermaster Meigs, who was expected back yesterday, will not return for several weeks. The equipment of Sherman is being shipped to New York as rapidly as possible.

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2d. All recruits or companies enlisted from the first, second, third and ninth Congressional districts of this State will be reported to and rendezvous at Camp Fry, Chicago; and Colonel John L. Hancock, of Chicago, is hereby appointed Commandant of said rendezvous.

3d. All recruits or companies enlisted from the fourth, fifth, and ninth Congressional districts, excepting all counties in Egypt, from Shoal Creek counties, will be reported to and will rendezvous at Camp Wood, Quincy; and Gen. Benjamin S. Prentiss is hereby appointed Commandant of said rendezvous.

4th. Recruits from all other portions of the State will be sent to Camp Butler, Illinois, the place of general rendezvous, as provided by General Order No. 4, from this office.

5th. Transportation for men enlisted and mustered by the District Provost Marshal, will be furnished them. Transportation for all recruits within the districts which rendezvous at Camp Fry, not so enlisted and mustered, will be furnished by Capt. C. C. Pomeroy, United States mustering officer at Chicago, upon the application by the recruiting agents. For all recruits for the rendezvous at Camp Wood and Camp Butler, transportation will be furnished by Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Superintendent of recruiting, upon the same terms and conditions as only be had by presenting both terms of the said cases.

6th. It is advised that all recruits shall be taken to the nearest Provost Marshal's office to be examined and mustered, and he will at once furnish transportation to the general rendezvous, as no credits for enlistments will be given, and no local bounties will be paid to recruits who are not so enlisted and mustered into the service. District Provost Marshals will give receipts to recruiting agents for all such recruits brought by them respectfully, and accepted into the service of the United States.

Paragraph 3 of General Order No. 3, current series, is hereby so far modified as to read as follows:

Major General and nomination first as Major General of Volunteers, and now as Brigadier General in the regular army.

AGRICULTURAL.

The appropriations for distributions of plants and seeds this year amount to $30,000. Twenty thousand dollars' more was appropriated for the Agricultural Reports.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Parker Pen, Esq., of Ills., has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of that State, and Charles A. Peabody Attorney for the Southern District of Louisiana.

By direction of the President Col. John E. Tyler, 1st Missouri State Militia, is discharged from the service of the United States to date for fraudulent conduct in connection with the payment of troops in said State, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Wilson, of the Cavalry Corps, ordered under his control, he being at the same time on duty as Assistant Provost Marshal.

MILITARY.

By order of the Secretary of War officers of

adjourning for one or two weeks for the purpose of taking down the unfinished wall, of removing the capital to Milwaukee, and other wild schemes. The opinion of those best competent to judge is that there is no danger of any more wall falling, and, if it is deemed necessary to take it down, it can be done without disturbing the Legislature. The report of the committee on the subject will probably be made to-morrow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General State and Military Matters Grisly of the Secesh.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Gen. Brown reports from Rolla's skirmish on the Big Piney, near Waynesville, in the southwest. Three rebels were killed and a large amount of baggage captured, including a rebel mail.

The Convention is engaged in the opening sections of the Constitution, and will go through with each section from day to day till all is completed.

Gen. Dodge has ordered the discharge of all the inmates of the female military prison, and has sent all but a few to Memphis to be sent through the rebel lines. Hereafter all rebel women convicted of disloyal practices, are to be sent South.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Trial of the Chicago Rebel Conspirators—Further Preliminary Motions and Rulings.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Court Martial met this morning in the Court House in this city, but owing to the absence of one member of the Commission, Col. Spooner, no business of importance was transacted.

Major Burnett the Judge Advocate informed the Court that he was prepared to commence the examination of witnesses for the prosecution, but would not do so until the next session, when every member of the tribunal would be present.

Judge Bartley on the behalf of the accused filed a motion in support of his plea for a separate trial, which the Court overruled. The chief point in the affidavit was the assertion that there was a way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that possibly our force which, according to Gen. Ord's dispatch, are moving a heavy demonstration against their rear, may retake the fort.

It was reported yesterday that John C. Breckinridge was made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report in official circles, but there were reasons for believing it.

Breckinridge was expected to arrive in the city last night, and to depart in the direction of Richmond this morning.

FROM BOSTON.

The Last of Earth—The Funeral Obsequies of Edward Everett—Impressive and Touching Tributes.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.—The funeral of Edward Everett took place to-day in the Old South Church, the services of a more private character, having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased. The church was draped in the style of local mourning. The remains were brought to the church, escorted by the Independent Cadets, the following gentlemen acting as pallbearers: Hon. Emory Washburne, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; Geo. Ticknor, Trustee of Public Library; R. C. Winthrop, President of the Historical Society; C. G. Loring, Vice President of the Union Club; Asa Gray, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences; J. D. Graham, Col. Asa, Silas H. Stringham, Rear Admiral U. S. N.

The inscription upon the coffin, borne upon a solid silver plate, is as follows:

"Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Mass., the 11th of April, 1794; died in Boston, Jan. 15, January, 1865."

Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed. The services were simple and impressive, opening with the burial chant of the Episcopal Church, "Teach me to know my days," followed by the reading of appropriate passages from the Scriptures, and prayer by Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College.

Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address, after which the Episcopal Church service was read over the remains of the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the hymn, "Jerusalem, my happy home." Their bodies are buried in the dust, but their names live forever more."

The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn. The burial procession was large and imposing, two companies of volunteer cavalry, the Independent Cadets, and a battalion of infantry, acted as an escort. Both branches of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock, and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Everett, and appointed a Committee to attend the funeral.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Intestine Rebel Troubles—Making the best of the Fall of Fort Fisher—The Case of Foote—Singleton at Richmond.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 19.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent says the Raleigh *Whig* comes out openly for reconstruction. Owing to its intimate relations with the interior of the State it is filled with deserters and outlaws, and the State militia have thrown away their arms and gone home.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst., on the fall of Fort Fisher: "We presume this closes the port of Wilmington. It is the main entrance to Cape Fear River, and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river, completely closing them, as it does, a secure lodgement on the left bank. Fort Caswell and several other works still command the southern mouth of the river. Fort Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington.

We regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter who are, it must be confessed, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington as a seaport has, from the beginning, done no more harm than good. They think the gain in importation, although it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars worth of our cotton has thereby found its way into the hands of our enemies. It is proper to add that possibly our force which, according to Gen. Ord's dispatch, are moving a heavy demonstration against their rear, may retake the fort.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

No sooner is the capture of Fort Fisher announced, than we are also informed that Gen. Sherman, who seems to have withdrawn from, or suspended his movement into South Carolina immediately upon Butler's failure, has now pushed again up the war path, and is leading his valiant and victorious army towards the rear of Charleston. Gen. Thomas was last reported at Eastport, and is now in Northern Alabama, preparing upon a movement which we believe will develop an equal force on our part, and equal weakness on that of the rebels to that shown by Sherman's march to Savannah. Whether Thomas will march to Mobile, capturing the great depots of the cotton regions as he goes, or to Augusta from thence forward to co-operate with Sherman in a grand march through South and North Carolina to Richmond, there to unite with Grant in giving the quietus to the rebellion, remains to be seen. In either event, the question of the rebellion is now reduced to one of time. Gen. Lee is shrewdly holding on to his own game at the expense of poor Jeff. Davis by keeping all the troops of the Confederacy at Richmond, so that while the Confederacy is going to pieces he still preserves at the expense of his game his own personal reputation for generalship. Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of War are soundly berated by the rebel press because they do not whip Sherman without men, while Lee is praised for saving Richmond without fighting, the rebels showing a happy faculty of gathering all their men where there is nothing to be done but to watch Grant, while Grant shows an equally happy faculty of doing all the fighting where the rebels are least prepared for it. The successes of the past few days all reiterate to the fact that all our movements are "parts of one stupendous whole," of which Grant is the inspiring soul and center. Whether, therefore, Thomas moves against Mason or Mobile, and Sherman against Augusta and Charleston, or Terry against Wilmington, or Burbridge against Lynchburg, or Sheridan against Danville, or that astute lawyer, Butler, against Lowell, or whether all these are concentrated around Richmond, or, if they "act well their parts," they soon may be, in either case the great, crushing blow of the greatest General of the age directs them all with an eye single to the success of the country in subduing the rebellion. Hereinafore there have been feuds among our officers and emulation among those of the rebels. Now we are harmonious and they are disbanded. Hereinafore we have been divided by the question of slavery. Now we are united and the rebels divided by it. Our victories are the fruits of this unity. They have fed visibly on rebel hearts and hopes. Like the troops in the crisis of a lost battle they *feel* their defeat, before it appears in deserted guns, panic stricken fugitives and a disorganized army. The only shelter the poor rebel power which still really lives is its head. The officials who have staked their all in the rebellion and who furnish merely the guild of it, while others shed the blood, are true to their sordid ambitions. They will fleece out the old and young, women and children, babes and sucklings, to be offered up, if by the blood of the innocent and unwilling they can contribute to maintain their power. We are astonished that Mr. Lincoln, by furnishing any pergon with a passport, since [illegible] should seem to suppose that peace is to be made with these rebel leaders. It argues judicial blindness. Peace can only be made with the people, by destroying the military power of their leaders. Every victory of our arms widens the breach between those people and the knaves who defined them into rebellion, and paves way for a Union Peace.

VETERANS GO TO WORK!

One of the principal difficulties which has existed for the past two years in the way of volunteering, have been removed in favor of Illinois by the privilege granted to her to raise two regiments of volunteers to be officered by herself under said appointment.

Many men would sooner enlist without bounty and elect their own company officers from among their own number, and have their line officers appointed by the authorities of their own State, than to enlist for heavy bounties into regiments whose members are strangers to them, even though the latter may have more competent and experienced officers, or their standard may be inscribed with the names of scores of victorious battle fields. Besides our State is now full of veterans who have seen service, and are fully competent to command a company or regiment, and each of whom has a circle of acquaintances from among whom he could raise a squad or company or regiment of men who otherwise could not be induced to enlist.

The system therefore of allowing companies to elect their officers, has not now the evils which were found so fatal at the outset of the war, owing to the incompetency and inexperience of those elected. It is probable that some but competent and skilled officers could now enlist or secure the votes of companies in their behalf. This mode of enlistment can be carried on at the outset of the war with a furor of enthusiasm, and we would like to see it entered upon with the same spirit now. The system is far more democratic and attractive than the mode of recruiting to which we have been limited during most of the war, and now that the rebel game is about up, and we are about to go to the rescue of our fighting, we look to see our veterans enter on the work of rasing these ten regiments with an energy and enthusiasm unparalleled in the war. In addition to the important privilege of electing their own officers, volunteers will receive the full Government bounty of $100, $200, and $400 for the respective terms of service of one, two and three years, as provided by the General Government, one-third of which will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer when the company is filled and then enlisted, and a second will also be entitled to such county and township bounty as may be offered by the county or sub-district to which he is credited on the muster-in-rolls, and the residence of the enlisted man, as shown by said roll, will fix the place of his credit on any future draft that may be made.

Gov. Oglesby is an old soldier himself, and having risen from the rank of a common soldier he knows what a soldier wants. In securing this privilege for the volunteers of Illinois we believe he has struck a chord to which independent soldiers of our State will respond more cheerfully than if he had tripled the present bounties.

THE NEW PROBATE LAW.

The importance of a probate law as near perfection as may be needs no advocacy, if it be considered that the whole of the property, real and personal, in the State, passes in review under it at least once in every generation—say the half of that little more than thirty years. Taking two years for the average time of its passage through the court, every quarter of property is in the hands of the lawyers one year in sixteen. Anything that can be done to shorten this time, or to lessen the complications or expense of the process will be of immense value to the whole community.

The probate law of Illinois was originally passed thirty years ago, and was so imperfect that at the very next session of the Legislature it suffered important amendments. At almost every subsequent session other useful features have been introduced, till now the revision of the Statutes upon the subject is a vast, unwieldy piece of patchwork, difficult to study, and presenting many contradictions which embarrass the administration, entailing needless delay and expense upon those who fall into its meshes.

It has long been felt, by our citizens that other important amendments were called for, and none more than the Judges of the County Courts have been convinced of the want. A committee has been at work some time among our Judges to prepare a bill embodying such amendments, to be presented to the Legislature for enactment. But a thorough revision of the subject led to the conclusion that a radical revision was needed, that the interests of the people would be largely subserved by the passage of a new law, which, comprising all of the old that was valuable, and all of the new that was desirable, should supersede the old law with its multitudinous amendments and codicils, giving in one statute, easy of reference, plain of comprehension, and simple in execution. The idea took with universal favor. A convention of County Judges was held, at which the subject was thoroughly discussed, and a committee consisting of Hons. J. B. Bradwell, A. S. Miller, and J. C. Pomfret appointed to make such revision. The result of their labors was published in the Tribune on the 1st of December last. The bill drawn by them and subsequently approved in full convention, has been submitted to the Senate and ordered printed; in the House it has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

We would call the attention of our readers to it, as printed by us, with the conviction that the citizen appreciating a public administrator in stricken spot. Its most important provision (Sec. 61) is that for the closing of estates before two years when there is no more property than the widow is entitled to her award. In given the Court power to declare the estate settled, and relieve no further proceedings unless upon the discovery of estate not mentioned in the inventory. The present delay and expense in these cases is a scandal to the fair name of our State. Another valuable feature of the bill is the one that it will give power to the administrator to pay taxes and collect rents, and, when no heirs are in the country, to take charge of the real estate till the heirs shall be discovered. Under the present law, he can do none of these things.

So far as we can discover there are no "skins to grind" in the proposed bill. It contemplates only the public good, shortening the time, simplifying the process, and avoiding much of the litigation attendant on the settlement of estates. The only objection that can be urged to it is that it places in the hands of the County Judges additional power. It does so, but only in the direction of speedy settlement. It divests them no jurisdiction now enjoyed by other Courts, and especially does not interfere with the prerogatives of the Circuit Court. The adoption of the bill will undoubtedly keep a great number of estates out of Chancery, and if the power to declare an estate settled, under the circumstances above mentioned, cannot be entrusted to our County Judges, the office may as well be abolished altogether or made a mere appendage to the Circuit Court.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

We are glad to perceive that the State Senate is not wholly absorbed in the scheme to increase the pay of its own members. That body has passed a joint resolution relative to increasing the pay of officers and soldiers, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to use their efforts to procure at hearings of private soldier's pay to $25 per month, and that of officers in proportion.

The same resolution was taken up in the House last Wednesday, the 11th inst., and a debate occured upon the motion of Mr. Nence (Dem.) to strike out the words "commissioned officers," so that the proposed increase should apply only to enlisted men. Mr. Cook, of Woodford, spoke at length and strongly against the amendment and for the original resolution. Mr. Nence spoke for the amendment. Mr. Payne, of Lake, moved the following amendment to the amendment.

"Insert in place of 'commissioned officers' the words 'regimental, field and line officers, and regimental staff officers,' and advocated his amendment as follows:

"Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker:—I am in favor of extending the benefits of this resolution to the regimental, field and line officers, and regimental staff officers. I am aware, sir, that these officers are not now sufficiently remunerated—that the pay which they receive at the present time is by no means sufficient for their own support, let alone the support of their families. I am aware, sir, as the gentleman from Woodford have been in the habit of doing, that the officers of the line are only a half dozen, and I ought to know something about this matter, for while, sir, I am in favor of increasing the pay of private soldiers, I am also in favor of increasing the pay of officers, and non-commissioned officers as high, sir, perhaps, as any other in the House. God knows, sir, that all, both officers and soldiers, labor and suffer hard enough to merit every cent of salary which the general government pays to them. I am in favor of the original resolution, insisting on the increase of pay of both officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers."

After debate the original resolution as it came from the Senate, was concurred in by the House.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act increasing the pay of enlisted men three dollars per month. The effect of this bill has not yet signed for this increase. Being furnished with food and clothing by the Government they either had not felt the necessity for an increase of pay, or they deemed it not an indused them to enlist, to be begging and keeping with the patriotic motives which had prompted them to enlist. Still, Congress took the view very properly that the families of these soldiers were entitled to generous consideration, and that it was unseemly to withhold the additional wages simply because the soldiers themselves had not asked for it. Whether Congress ought not to make a further increase of nine dollars per month, under exactly the same circumstances, is very questionable, especially when it is consider that such a measure would add a million dollars per week to the national debt.

But if there is to be an increase of pay in the army there can be no doubt that Mr. Colok and Col. Payne take the proper view of the subject as regards commissioned officers. There has been no increase in the pay of officers since the war began. They have families to support as well as soldiers. They have to furnish their own food and clothing, for though they have an allowance or rations for it is not expected that they will eat raw pork and flour, or that they will cook it themselves. Something is due to the dignity and responsibility of their stations. Their rations are computed at the rate of thirty cents each. Any citizen who has visited the army at any point of active operations, and has been obliged to look after his own provisions, has come away with the most painful impressions of the cost of subsistence for man and beast. When the Army of the Potomac arrived at Harrison or Ferry, on the Pamunkey River, Gen. Grant and his staff were without provisions for one entire day. Exigencies occur in which officers are required to give their month's pay and rim in debt to the purveyors beside, for insufficient and unwholesome rations during the same period of time. We think there is much to be said in favor of an increase of the pay of all officers under the rank of Brigadier General.

THE POSTAL BILL.

It will be seen by the letter of the Postmaster-General elsewhere published, which forms the framework of Mr. Collamer's Postal Bill, that said bill proposes to leave the particular mode of prepayment of postage on newspapers, whether by stamps or by quarterly accounts based on circulation—to the discretion of the Postmaster General. All the arguments which have been advanced against compelling the stamping of newspapers exist with equal force against allowing the Postmaster General to be the discretion to compel or not compel. While we would be the full Government bounty of $100, $200, and $400 for the respective terms of service of one, two and three years, as provided by the General Government, one-third of which will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer when the company is filled and then enlisted, a second will also be entitled to such county and township bounty as may be offered by the county or sub-district to which he is credited on the muster-in-rolls, and the residence of the enlisted man, as shown by said roll, will fix the place of his credit on any future draft that may be made.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

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Another Trial With a Larger Force—Secretary Stanton at Savannah—The Loyal Leaguers and the President—The Currency and How to Counteract It.

[Editorial Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

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OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

Soldiers' Voting Bill.

REPEAL OF THE INFAMOUS BLACK LAWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 18, 1865.

Several very important measures were introduced to the House to-day. Among them a bill allowing soldiers to vote while in the field; a bill to repeal the infamous Black Laws; a bill to enact a General Fire Insurance law; a legistry law, and several others of equal general interest. The first two named I send you complete, and I think they will prove of interest to the readers of TRIBUNE.

AN ACT TO ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

An act to enable the qualified voters of this State absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, to vote at any election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, In time of war every elector of the State of Illinois in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, who shall be absent from the State of Illinois on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at any election for State or county officers held in the county of his residence, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 2. Each absent elector shall by an instrument executed by him, not more than sixty days nor less than ten days before the election at which he shall vote, authorize or empower any citizen of the town or precinct in which he resides, to vote for him at the election in the manner prescribed by this act, and for which he may be entitled to vote at the time of executing such instrument, and such instrument shall be directed to the judges of election of the town or precinct in which the person so offering to vote resides, and shall be signed by such absent elector, attested by a subscribing witness, and sworn to by any field officer, Captain, Adjutant or commanding officer of any company or detachment on detailed service of the United States, who is commissioned as a officer in the volunteer force of the State of Illinois, or the Captain or commanding officer of any company in the regular service of the United States, to which the said absent elector may belong, or be attached. And such officer is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths for the purposes specified in this act. And any such absent elector may subscribe and make his affidavit to his signatures their official designations.

SEC. 3. The said absent elector shall make and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to be sworn to before the officer aforesaid, to wit:

SEC. 4. The said absent elector, in the service aforesaid, shall prepare and fold the ballots or ballots he designs to cast at such election, and enclose another and more formidable expedition. There sailed from Fortress Monroe on the nights of the 7th and 8th of January a fleet of transports with about 7,000 troops under Terry, a fighting man, for the capture of Wilmington. Admiral Porter's fleet had been largely reinforced for the joint expedition, and are ready to re-commence the bombardment. This time there will be some blood shed. The fortress is large enough to take care of itself, and overthrow any fire in the war that Gens. Bragg and Hoke may attempt. The rebels ought to have had a further increase of nine dollars per month, under exactly the same circumstances, is very questionable, especially when it is consider that such a measure would add a million dollars per week to the national debt.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

Marriage of Gen. Weitzel—A Military Punch Bowl—Poem by T. Buchanan Read—The Oil Fever—How Petroleum Stock Companies are Organized and Worked—The Greek Fire Traitor—Attempted Suicide.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.

Among the city incidents of note which have occurred within the last few days, the most interesting—in the estimation of the ladies, at all events—is the marriage, on last Friday evening, of Major General Godfrey Weitzel, commander of the 25th Army Corps United States Volunteers—at present a constituent part of the "Army of the James." The young lady who has succeeded in winning the affections of the General, and transformed him from bachelordom to the position of a Benedict, is Miss Louise Bogen, daughter of Peter Bogen, Esq., of this city. The marriage ceremonies were solemnized in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, at the English Lutheran Church, on Elm street, between Ninth and Court, by Rev. W. H. Harrison, D. D. The General's brother, Capt. Louis Weitzel, and Captain Fuch, acted as "best men," and the bride's sister, Miss Tillie Bogen, and Miss Perlie Wither, were bridesmaids. Among the large number of invited guests who, at the conclusion of the ceremony, assembled at the spacious mansion of the bride's father, were Major General Hooker, Major Mitchie, Judge Storer, and T. Buchanan Read, Esq., the distinguished poet and painter. During the festivities of the evening, Mr. Read read the following beautiful little poem, improvised by him for the happy occasion. Your readers will recognize in it another gem in the wreath of American poetry.

> "There's a glorious group in Parian stone
> Which made the sculptor a deathless name—
> War stands with his strong arm gently thrown
> Round beauty, that lives in eternal fame.
> By the Gods conceded, the brightest and best—
> His right hand lies on his manly breast,
> To find as it were how his great heart stirs—
> His noble eyes looks down on hers.
> That look, which only love confers,
> While hers beam brilliantly up to him.
> In the depth of their love light, dewy, dim,
> And over both with his hymeneal flame,
> Brave Cupid proclaims his triumphant endeavor,
> That Beauty and War in the world of fame
> Stands wedded in spotless marble forever."
>
> "And thus our Union Mars to-day
> A warrior as noble, as brave, as tall,
> Stands with his bride, and over all
> Love hovers and whispers his sweet commands,
> Blessing the union of hearts and hands—
> And joining with him in his dear endeavor,
> Let us bless the UNION forever and ever."

Among the many and valuable presents was a magnificent military punch bowl, suitably engraved, and presented by several of the friends of the gallant bridegroom. It is made of pure silver lined with gold, and represents half a shell standing upon a beautifully wrought pedestal, embellished with the principal arms of all nations, ancient and modern. Two cannon are mounted upon the rim. On one side is engraved:

"To our Godfrey Weitzel, by his friends, as a memento of the 13th of January, 1865."

Accompanying this handsome souvenir was the following address in German:

"To our highly esteemed friend Godfrey Weitzel, as a memento of this happy day.

"A PUNCH BOWL.

"The respects of bombs you have often heard! Hurrah! May you live half a century yet. All your friends assembled around this well-filled Magazine of War, and to the welfare of yourself and beloved join in the old song of friendship—'Let the fiery bombs resound.'"

Every loyal reader of the TRIBUNE will echo the congratulation, for "none but the brave deserve the fair."

THE OIL FEVER.

The infection which has lately been spreading so widely in the East, known in the commercial "Materia Medica" as the "Oil Fever," has extended to this city, and is raging with universal effect. Everybody is speculating, everybody is wild to speculate more, and as a consequence petroleum companies, all possessing and holding forth the most "glorious prospects of success," are springing up like mushrooms every day. On "Change" and on the streets, in stores, warehouses and offices, is the infection spreading. Stocks in "accredited security" of companies which are sure to "strike ile" with a "little more boring" are on the market at sums ranging from one dollar per share—par value. The value of these investments imitates the bad qualities of gold in fluctuations, rising or falling as the holder receives good or bad news from the "ile" regions. On Saturday morning a merchant in this city bought stock in one of the mushroom companies at $12.50 per share. Two hours after the purchase he sold the same shares at $7.50. In the afternoon the purchaser was offered $13, but demanded $15. This morning he is trying to sell at $5 or anything else, payable in greenbacks. The cause of the excitement is, as everybody will tell you, the existence of the large number of "rotten," worthless companies, though it may be urged with just as much accuracy, that the cause of the many worthless companies, is the excitement among the commercial fraternity. Little or no discretion is exercised by purchasers, one kind of stock being considered as good as another. Probably in a large number of instances the supposition is perfectly correct. Some of the speculators might like to know how [illegible] of these companies are formed. Your correspondent can inform them how one or two down here can be proved to have originated. Half a dozen sharpers, or perhaps they would rather be termed "speculators," purchase a plot of land in some oil region, perhaps in a remote part of a county which has acquired some fame for its richness in the oleaginous desideratum, they erect a shed or two, and perhaps commence boring on a small scale, at an expense of a few dollars a day. Then returning to town the "company" organizes itself. Brilliant prospectuses are drawn out, fixing the "secured capital" at $300,000 or $500,000, and the directory is borrowed to furnish the names of well-known men, as "directors," or members of the "Advisory Committee." If judiciously effected the prospectus will not come beneath the notice of the men whose names are used, or if it does they may consider the affair not worth contradiction. Consequently the stock is put upon the market—and sells first at a low figure, say a dollar or two a share, but speedily increasing as "anthenticated favorable reports" are received from "the springs." The originators take care not to put too much stock in the market, and at a judicious period quietly sell out, and retire, leaving the affair to "bust at will."

A day or so ago a well-known merchant in this city, received a letter from one of these quasi Companies, informing him that he had been appointed a member of the "Advisory Committee," and fifty shares apportioned him for the use of his name. For the honor of our Cincinnati merchants I must add the offer was indignantly spurned, and the prospectus of the "Strike Ile or die" Company, appears with one name on its "Advisory Committee" erased.

GREEK FIRE.

I believe I mentioned in a former communication the fact of the incarceration in McLean Barracks of R. C. Bocking the Indianapolis traitor, of Greek fire notoriety. This morning I was courteously allowed to examine one of the "infernal machines" of his construction. It consists primarily of a brass globe about two inches and a half in diameter, perfectly hollow, and formed of two hemispheres which screw tightly together. In this shell is drilled a hole about the eighth of an inch in diameter, and also a dozen or fourteen small holes, furnished with nipples for percussion caps. This globe is enclosed within a larger one about three inches or three inches and a quarter in diameter, also of brass and formed of united hemispheres. This outer shell has a ring or handle attached to it, has no holes but is perfectly air tight. On its surface is engraved:

> ARTHUSA.
> R. C. Bocking's Patented
> Hand Grenade.

Now for the modus operandi. A small glass vessel containing Greek fire is placed in the inner shell which is then screwed tightly together, and filled with gunpowder by means of the orifice I have indicated. This hole is next plugged, the nipples capped with patent percussion caps, and the whole, inclosed within the outer globe. Thus prepared the missile has only to be dashed violently against some hard surface, when it never fails to explode with frightful effect, scattering the murderous Greek fire in all directions. Bocking once attempted to get this grenade used in the Government service, but it was rejected on account of the great danger involved in handling it. It has since become a most important feature in the armory of the Sons of Liberty.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Saturday night, a young woman named Susine Reinhardt, confined in the Bremen street station house, here, on a charge of larceny, having been caught in the act of robbing a money drawer, attempted suicide. She had torn her apron into strips and attempted to hang herself from the bar over the door. Happily, the rash determination of the unhappy young woman was thwarted by its discovery by the turnkey, though when she was cut down life was nearly extinct.

For the "information" of Chicagoans who probably never recognized the fact before, I append the following quotation from the Cincinnati Enquirer, regarding the Chicago prisoners:

"The accused, eight in number, are gentlemen of high intelligence, and have always been regarded as leading citizens of the States from whence they came. Their physique is commanding, while their physiognomies denote intelligence of a high order." Verily, to the pure, all is pure. HARRIS G. G.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The Northwestern Iron Company.

This vigorous Company is located at Mayville, Dodge Co., Wisconsin. It commenced work under a new organization last June, and has just closed a seven months blast. It is now running a small charcoal furnace fifty feet high and fourteen feet wide at the base. The average daily yield is about nine tons per day. The furnace is situated on one of the large tributaries of Rock river, which furnishes a fine water power for driving blast. The country for several miles in all directions and eastward to Lake Michigan was originally heavily timbered, but has been extensively cleared. Considerable patches of the primitive forest however remain from which fuel is derived to feed the furnace. This supply, which may be ample for a few years, will soon fail. The coal fields of Illinois will then be required to furnish coke to supply their place. In anticipation of this, the Company has tried coke during the late blast. The yield of the furnace was increased one ton per day, but the iron was second rate. Further experiments are now being made, and we have no doubt that by the use of the proper fluxes and the mixture of ores complete success will be attained. The enormous price of coke will prevent its use at present. A fuller development of our coal mines, however, will enable iron manufacturers to obtain it at a living rate.

The yield of the furnace during the past six months has been 1,250 tons pig iron worth at the railroad track $50 per net ton. It has required to make this iron 3,000 tons of ore and 160,000 bushels of charcoal. The iron is of very peculiar quality. It flows easily when melted, makes a beautiful smooth casting, but is "cold short" or brittle when cold. It is excellent for foundry purposes when great strength is not required. Its fluidity renders it valuable for mixing. It is much used for heavy pipe, lamp posts, building fronts, window weights, flatirons, &c. The cold short quality is said to disappear in the process of puddling, and the wrought iron to be of serviceable quality.

The ore bed of the Northwestern Iron Co. lies in Iron Ridge, forty-five miles west of Milwaukee, near the line of the Lacrosse Railroad. It belongs to the class of dry stone ores, extensively worked in some parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. It consists of small grains, generally about the size of flax seed, cemented together and lying in regular strata, like the rocks which enclose it. The beds varies from five to twenty feet in thickness, and is enclosed between limestone above and shales below. It is exposed in a bluff high above the water courses, and over a considerable extent of surface, the roof of rock has decayed away, and left the ore with only a thin covering of soil. In this situation the cement between the grains of ore has also decayed and it now lies, an incoherent mass, which is loaded into wagons with shovels, as readily as dirt. In this condition the ore yields its iron readily in the furnace, without flux, and the expense of mining is saved. This ore bed contains not less than 30,000,000 tons, or sufficient to supply the entire demand of the country for ten years. The Company owns eighty acres of this ore.

Under the efficient management of A. C. May, Esq., President of the Northwestern Company, its affairs are in a very prosperous condition. It is entirely out of debt, and has a large amount of wood already prepared to coal for the next blast. It will soon pay a handsome dividend to its stockholders from the last year's earnings, and cannot fail to be permanently a profitable investment. New works are to be erected on the Lake shore at an early day, to which the ore is to be transported by rail. These works will depend upon mineral coal for fuel.

The Swedes Iron Company owns a portion of the Iron Ridge ore bed, and have a charcoal furnace in process of erection near it. They have built a railroad 1½ miles long, to connect the ore bed with the LaCrosse Railroad. They propose to build rolling mills and large furnaces at Milwaukee or some other point on Lake Michigan. This company is composed mainly of Eastern men, among whom are several heavy capitalists, attracted West by the unequalled richness of our mineral lands. By choosing the lake shore as the site for their works, they are enabled to obtain their fuel, either from Eastern sources of supply, or from the coal of western Illinois. They can also sweep the entire circuit of the lakes for ores to mix with their own, and thus produce iron of any quality desired. They have recently shipped a cargo of the ore to Pittsburg, for trial there. Should the experiments prove satisfactory, the ore will no doubt be in extensive demand for shipment to the furnaces of Cleveland, Buffalo, and the lower lakes generally, where ores of its class are in great demand to mix with the rich ores of Lake Superior.

This vast deposit of iron ore, when taken in connection with the completion of the Bay de Noquet Railroad to the rich iron deposit of Lake Superior, is of great importance to Chicago. The iron manufacture has been moving slowly westward for several years past. Its outposts are already on the shores of the upper lakes, and beyond the Mississippi. The conditions of successful iron making exist here in the highest degree. In the concentration of all the materials necessary to make iron, it is demonstrable that we have the advantage of from $5 to $7 per ton, over the best Eastern localities. It was shown in the columns of the TRIBUNE last winter, that blast furnaces erected here, using either Eastern coal, or coke from the coal of our Illinois mines, would pay for themselves in six months after their erection, and pay largely as permanent investments. The experience of the past year has shown that this statement was not exaggerated. The present time holds out golden inducements to begin in earnest to develope the vast iron resources of the Northwest.

It is a matter worthy of thought, that, while shrewd Eastern capitalists are buying our rich mineral lands, our people are looking so much to distant sources of profit. They grow wild over mines in Idaho and oil wells in Pennsylvania, which are said to yield fabulous profits, and leave useless, under their own feet, mines of coal and iron lead and zinc, equally valuable and requiring only the magic touch of enterprise to convert them into golden streams. Eastern men may be excused from coming here when their own eligible sources of supply are all occupied. But it is difficult to understand these vagrant tendencies of Western men, in the midst of mineral deposits, which are as sure sources of wealth as any on the globe, and which yet lie in the very infancy of their development. The permanent business interests not only of Chicago, but the whole West, hinge very much upon the growth of the mining and manufacturing interests. It is proper that they should, at least, have a decent hearing at the hands of Western men. Our mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc and copper are more precious than gold. They are permanent; they are the corner-stones of industrial progress and the essentials of civilization. They are to-day paying as well, and are far more reliable sources of wealth than the glittering veins of Idaho, or the oil wells which pay so largely in a few cases, but to the multitude will surely prove only the deep burial places of their squandered money. But these home resources are too sound and reliable, and lack novelty and the charm which distance lends, and they are passed by. This will not always be the case. Men will, by and by, see that all prosperity must be evanescent which is not based upon the creation of values. All men cannot live on margins and commissions. There is a limit to the price of corner lots even. Under all this fine fabric of commercial prosperity we must lay the substantial foundation of agriculture, mining and manufacturing, otherwise it will dissolve some night into thin air and leave us looking with wondering eyes where it was. Chicago, with her central position between exhaustless stores of iron on the north and coal on the south, should be the center of a gigantic mining and manufacturing interest. She will be, if her capacity is equal to her means and her interprise. R. D.

A New Pie Invented.

The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives the following description of a new pie which is all the rage among French epicures:

"The most noted existing rival of Dumas in point of culinary renown, is the keeper of the inn, at St. Germains, to all tourists known as the Hotel of the Pavillion of Henri Quatre. The ancient building in which that monarch passed so much time with Gabrielle d'Estrees, and in which Louis XIV was born, forms a part of the inn in question; and Collinet, the master of the establishment, enjoys the reputation of being the most skillful professional cook of France. As the drives in the forest of St. Germains are extremely beautiful, and the views from the magnificent terrace, one of the finest (in its way) to be seen in Europe, visitors to Paris usually visit this place, driving in the forest or the terrace aforesaid; and satisfying the appetite thus awakened by dining on the most recherche products of French cookery at the inn, as did Prince Humbert of Italy, under the wing of his sister, Princess Clotilde, on his recent visit to this city. This winter, however, Collinet is surpassing himself, having "invented" a new pie which is the "rage" of the season in gastronomic circles. The "pate de Beccasines" (Woodcock pie) which has thrown into the shade the immemorial renown of Strasbourg, Chartres, and Perigord, and has already secured the immortality of its creator, is composed of Woodcocks boned, and highly perfumed with truffles, each bird being imbedded in an unctuous conglomerate of wonderful flavor, composed of various cunningly combined ingredients, pounded into an indistinguishable mass. The pies—none of your common-place bakings in a pie dish—but firmly built palaces of delicate crisp, brown crust, capable of standing alone for a twelvemonth! vary in size and price from 8 francs to 80 francs, or even 100 frs. The smallest, containing only one woodcock, shows—the beak of the bird sticking up through a small aperture in the center of the upper crust; in the larger ones, the bodies of the defunct birds are nicely ranged in a circle round the centre of the pie, from which they radiate, like the rays of a star, with their heads towards the middle, and their beaks protruding through the crust, and forming a circle or oval, according to the shape of the flaky structure. Such is the furore excited by this new pie, that no dinner is considered complete without it. Collinet is accordingly clearing the market of woodcocks, regularly buying up all that are brought to this city, and complaining bitterly that he cannot procure half as many as he wants for his innumerable customers. If the furore holds out much longer the genus woodcock will be in some danger of becoming extinct, but Monsieur will be able to retire from business on a handsome fortune.

Obituary—A Historical French Dwarf.

A remarkable character recently died in Paris, the dwarf of Richebourg, who, though perhaps not quite so celebrated as "General Tom Thumb," was a historical personage. Richebourg, who was only sixty centimetres high, was in his sixteenth year placed in the household of the Duchess of Orleans (the mother of King Louis Philippe). He was often made useful for the transmission of dispatches. He was dressed up as a baby and important State papers placed in his clothes, and thus he was able to effect a communication between the Paris and the emigres, which could hardly have taken place by any other means. The most suspicious of sans culottes never took it into his head to stop a nurse with a baby in her arms. For the last thirty years he lived in Paris, in one of the houses in the remotest part of the Faubourg St. Germain. He had a morbid dread of appearing in public, and it is recorded that during this long period he never put his foot outside the house. He received from the Orleans family a pension of $3,000 per annum. He had attained the ripe age of ninety-two.

Louis Ander, who for many year was the favorite tenor of the Austrians, died in Venetia, December 11. The poor fellow was out of his senses, and is said to have suffered terribly during the last day of his life.

Narugit, the famous Lithuanian historian, has died at Wilna, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He lost both his sons in the insurrection—one on the battle-field, the other on the scaffold. The latter was one of the ablest and most daring of the insurgent chiefs, and for several months kept the Russian troops at bay with a mere handful of men. Not a single member of this ancient and honorable family is now living.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Life in the City Under Federal Rule.

Amusements—Disappearance of Auction Blocks—The Fireman's Review—An Appeal to the Ladies of Savannah.

We have received files of the Savannah Republican of January 3d to 9th from which we make the following extracts, giving interesting phases of life in that city under Federal rule:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

The enormous consumption of gas caused by a needless waste, is threatening to deprive the city of light, and unless greater care and vigilance is maintained, Savannah will be left in darkness very suddenly some fine night. The capacity of the gas returns have been tested severely the past week; and to judge of the wanton waste it is only necessary to state that prior to our occupation of this city 43,000 feet supplied Savannah, while last week nearly 84,000 feet were exhausted. We have noticed frequently of late that in many buildings occupied by officers the lights are left burning until midnight. There is not a sufficient amount of material here to permit of such extravagant use of gas.

AOLIAN OPERA TROUPE.

A Minstrel company, composed of members of the Drum Corps of the 29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, have secured the Theater building for two evenings in the week, and by permission of the Commanding General will hereafter give entertainments on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. There are sixteen members of the troupe, most of them performers who have been in the business before and who are consequently familiar with the stage.

They propose that their entertainments shall be kept entirely free from everything tinged, however remotely with profanity or vulgarity.

The names of the managers are Mefields and Canon, and they will, of course, be held to strict accountability for the proper conduct of their performances.

PARADE OF THE FIREMEN.

The parade and review of the Savannah Fire Department on Saturday was a very creditable affair, when we consider the many disadvantages under which these valuable organizations have labored ever since the reign of rebellion began. Prior to the war, when these same sacred emblems wafted their protecting shadows over every American, these firemen's displays were the theme of praise from all who were fortunate enough to witness them, but like everything else South, their prosperity has been blasted by rebellion. The neat uniforms that were worn in the "palmy days of peace," have long since passed into rags, and the Confederate market could not supply clothing for her soldiers in the field, much less uniform for firemen. However, taking all things into consideration, the turnout on Saturday reflected great credit upon Mr. C. C. Casey, the present efficient Chief Engineer of the Savannah Fire Department, and the various companies, all of whom appeared in full ranks. The engines were very neatly decorated with evergreen and National emblems, and as the long procession marched past the Exchange, lustily cheering Gen. Geary who was reviewing them, formed an interesting and pretty spectacle. The singing by the Scipio Africanus Opera troupe, if not harmonious, certainly made up in novelty what it perhaps lacked in pathos and expression. The custom of singing at fires, so common in Southern cities, is never heard of North, and to many of our soldiers, this peculiar exhibition had considerable attraction on account of its novelty.

What we want in this city is a first class steam fire engine, which will perform the labor of six hand engines with half the cost and one fourth the labor. The steam fire engines, the introduction of which into Northern cities created so much disturbance among our firemen, and called forth such strenuous opposition, has finally triumphed over all obstacles, and hand engines are rapidly becoming obsolete. The steam fire engines manufactured by the Amoskeag machine company, Manchester, New Hampshire, are beautiful specimens of mechanism, and are said to be superior in durability, neatness and construction to all others. The Pasha of Egypt not long since had two of these engines manufactured at these works for use around his royal palace in case of fire. The same company furnished the Pasha with a regal iron railroad passenger car, which cost nearly ten thousand dollars. The Pasha now rides over a finely constructed railroad built by Eastern mechanics, and lounges in a sumptuous conveyance built by the same "Greasy Mechanics." What an astonishing thing this Yankee elbow grease is, for wherever it is everything moves on smoothly.

MORE ABOUT AMUSEMENTS.

Captain A. B. Seymour, Provost Marshal, desires us to state that hereafter no public dances or any other kind of amusements will be allowed in the city without a special permit from the Provost Marshal, and no license will be granted to any exhibition of a low order. This request comes to us from Captain Seymour, on account of certain parties engaging rooms for public entertainments without proper authority. The necessity of stringent rules to govern and control such affairs is apparent to all, and every orderly, well disposed soldier will refuse to bring any measure that will tend to bring disrespect upon the army. No objection is made to rational, respectable amusement, but it is on the contrary to be encouraged in every way. By the way, speaking of bringing the reputation of the American soldier into disrepute, we are reminded that on Abercorn street near Taylor, scenes are publicly enacted in and around a den of infamy there located, that disgraces the United States uniform. Day and night this disgusting exhibition takes place, intruded upon the gaze of every passer by, and what is more mortifying, soldiers wear straps for get their dignity and mingle in the vulgar crowd. The frequenters of this great public thoroughfare need no further explanation of the kind of evil to which we allude. It is a public disgrace, a serious nuisance, and ought to be abated at once.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

In front of the Court House in this city there has been for many years a number of tables which were used by negro brokers as auction blocks for the display and sale of slaves. The stands have disappeared with the advance of civilization (Sherman's army), and have been used for firewood to warm Abolition bodies. What a dim prospect there is to-day for the calling of that "slave roll on Bunker Hill" which Bob Toombs once informed a Boston audience he would live to do. By the time the 1st of January, 1866, rolls around, there will be but few spots on his old heritage where the atmosphere will be polluted with slavery.

TO THE LADIES OF SAVANNAH.

[For the Savannah Republican.]

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few lines to the ladies of our community. Though not a native of Savannah, my long residence in this city, and the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the daughters of my adopted home, must plead my apology for seeming obtrusiveness in calling attention to the subject of this communication. I learned yesterday, with feelings of intense mortification and regret, that a lady on one of our streets, in passing some house, (the quarters, I suppose, of a Federal officer,) where the Union flag was waving over the sidewalk, stopped, looked up at it, and then turned off toward the middle of the street to avoid walking under its folds, evincing at the same time emotions of disgust and hatred toward the starry banner so long the glory of our nation, and before this unhappy war, proudly enshrined in every American heart. I know not who the lady was, and consequently, am wholly unaware upon whose toes I am stepping; but the course she adopted, seems to me, both childish and wrong, and probably upon due reflection will be so regarded even by herself. Childish, because whatever her private views and opinions, the folds of harmless bunting or silk could certainly have inflicted no injury, and conveyed no contamination by waving for a moment over her head—and wrong, because conceived of ingratitude for benefits received already, and showing unwarrantable disrespect toward a flag under whose protection we are at present living. By the fortunes of war our city has been fairly conquered; and is now once again a part of the Union. An inspired apostle has enjoined as a religious duty, subjection "to the powers that be" and a greater than an apostle has said, "render therefore to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that be God's." Again: the entrance of the Union army into our city was quiet and peaceable; and from the hour of its occupation up to the present, all the acts of Maj. Gen. Sherman and his officers have been courteous, kind and liberal toward all. None have been turned out of their homes or otherwise inconvenienced; nor their liberty of person or property interfered with; on the contrary, protection has been freely yielded to all that wish to remain, and liberty to depart in "peace" given to those who prefer to leave. In return, do we not owe the duties of good citizens, respect toward the constituted authorities of the city, and courtesy in all our dealings with them? Do not good sense and good taste alike dictate that ladies especially should not be wanting in the decorum and courtesy which existing circumstances demand; and do not the true womanly dignity and modesty that are at all times the highest adornment of our sex, require that we quietly and unobtrusively pursue the even tenor of our way, rather than court publicity by thrusting opposite views and feelings upon the notice of the other sex, and especially those who differ from us in regard to the present position of public affairs.

Those who are unable or unwilling so to conduct themselves ought, in common courtesy to our rulers and justice to their fellow citizens, to leave the community. They have no claim on the protection of a government they wantonly insult, and their rash imprudence may involve many innocent ones in the ruin they thus needlessly invite upon themselves. I have myself resided for years under the British flag, and whilst enjoying its protection, felt bound to treat it with the same respect that I treat my own; and desiring to render the one, I should have sacrificed all claim to the other. So, in the present instance, we are kindly allowed by Gen. Sherman to go or remain as we please; and we should not decide to stay upon Union ground unless we are willing to respect its flag, its officers and its laws.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

SAVANNAH, January 3d, 1865.

The Circassian Emigration.

The Levant Herald of December 21st publishes a correspondence from Kustendje, from which it appears that the Turkish authorities had requested the Russians to prevent any further emigration of the Circassians till next spring. Whether from a misunderstanding or otherwise, it now appears that forty thousand of these unfortunates have reached the shores of the Black Sea in a state of utter destitution.

It is further said that the Russians have ordered them to continue their journey, declaring that if they remain on the shore they will be left without any assistance whatever. These poor wretches have no alternative but that of perishing on the shore, or undertaking a voyage on the Black Sea in the depth of winter, even if the state of the weather enable the vessels to take them on board at all.

A letter from Trebizond says: "We have now here some fifteen thousand Circassian emigrants, and small though the number appears, the mortality amongst them amounts to about eighty per week. The famous Michel Bey (Prince of Michael of Abazes) is treating with the Porte the terms of his emigration to Turkey, accompanied by 30,000 or 40,000 followers. God grant that this mass may steer clear of Trebizond, which suffered so signally by the Circassian emigration during the present year."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Two Valuable Timber Trees.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Jan. 11, 1865.

Being unexpectedly called to this State, and obliged to remain some weeks, I shall apply my leisure to the study of the people, and to the agricultural condition of the country.

It has not taken a long time to learn that the great mass of the people are disloyal, and that Unionism is strongly tinctured with copperheadism, as the nigger is badly faded, being many degrees lighter than when so kindly taken from his sun-burnt land and transferred to this Christian country.

But I was going to talk of trees, and first of the

RED CEDAR.

In passing through the country from Louisville to Nashville, we find large numbers of red cedar, on the rocky ridges, along the fences, in the pasture fields, and along the streets of the villages. The timber is the most valuable of all timber for fence posts, telegraph poles, and railroad ties, three great needs that demand constant supplies. So fully have I been convinced of its value that in the spring of '61, I procured five thousand plants, and the next spring five thousand more, for the purpose of planting in timber belts, but a press of work have compelled them to remain in the nursery rows. The first lot are now two to three feet high, but were only six inches when planted. The tree grows rapidly, and at fifteen years will make good posts, and at twenty years telegraph poles and railroad ties. This visit to Kentucky has rivited the conviction that this tree should be largely planted, as it is second in value to no other. The red cedar is a native of the State of Illinois, and thrives well in all parts of it. When we take into account its great value for the purposes named, it is a matter of surprise that large plantations have not been made of it. Our State should pay a bounty on all plantations of timber, say ten dollars an acre, and the railroad companies should consult their interests in encouraging plantations of this tree. If they do no more they should pass free over their roads all plants intended for this purpose.

HOW TO PLANT.

The land should be prepared as for corn, and rows marked one way eight feet apart. In these rows set the plants four feet apart. This will require nearly two thousand trees to the acre. An intermediate row of corn can be planted, and the whole cultivated like corn. After three or four years the whole can be given up to the young cedars and the culture discontinued. No further attention will be required until the timber is ready for use. Planting in narrow belts, say of three to four rods in width, so as to shelter the fields and give the farm a woody aspect, is to be preferred to the planting in solid bodies.

Before the war the price of young cedar plants one to six inches high, was three dollars a thousand, but now probably five dollars. In the south part of the State, near Carbondale, Makonda, Cobden and Jonesboro are millions of plants that can be had for the pulling and packing—enough to supply the State for years. On taking up, the roots must not be exposed to sun or wind, but well puddled and packed in boxes for shipment. They can at once be transplanted to their permanent position, or bedded out in the nursery.

About one hundred thousand plants of the red cedar have been sent north annually for the past half-dozen years, mostly to the nurseries in the State. These have been taken up by parties living near the stations named.

The nurseries do not keep these plants for sale in quantities, and the way to obtain them is either to go in person, or contract with parties near by. Those wanting any large number will do well to advertise for them. I hope to see ten million plants of the red cedar set out during the coming spring, and parties would do well to make early preparation.

We must have more or less dead fences, and nothing is so valuable, because nothing is so durable; add to this that the timber is so soft, easily cut and split for posts and panels, and light to transport, it cannot fail of becoming popular so soon as the public become acquainted with its value. The general impression is that the growth is slow, but in rich, well cultivated land this is not the case.

THE LARCH.

This is another valuable tree that makes a rapid growth in our prairie soils and on that accounts should not be overlooked. The American Larch or Tamarack as it is usually called is found in swamps throughout the Northern States, but on the prairie with good culture the growth is three to four feet a year, fully equal to that of ordinary timber. For hoop poles and many other uses it is very valuable. Its growth is more rapid than the red cedar. The European Larch is more valuable. An abundant supply of the former can be had at the North while the latter can be had only in small lots of the nurserymen. Before the war small plants could be imported from Europe at a cost of five dollars a thousand.

Ten acres of timber for each eighty acres of prairie is but a moderate amount if disposed in shelter belts, but will be of inestimable value.

It will be seen that the cost of common red cedar plants which are supposed by most people to be very expensive are within the reach of the poorest farmer who can plant his one or two acres a year, and thus at little expense supply his farm with fencing of the most durable kind.

A large portion of our farm fences will be made of Osage, White Willow and Barbary. Yet we must have dead fences for the remainder, and why not have the best. Whenever we can get red cedar enough for one acre for ten dollars, or ten acres for a hundred dollars, let us have them. But who has the plants, and to whom shall we apply to for them? If you want a large lot, advertise for them, or send a trusty man for them. If red cedar, get them in any of the counties south of Perry, and if Larch, send to Michigan or Northern Wisconsin. Great care must be taken to protect the roots from becoming the least dry, for if they do, the plant will die. If the weather is dry and windy, do not set them until it becomes more favorable. The only secret in moving all of the evergreen tribe, is to keep the roots constantly moist. Last spring I lost eleven thousand prime and wholesome plants that had been badly handled. The contractor, having hired women and children to gather them, and not being promptly packed, were ruined; but not knowing this fact until too late, some fifteen dollars in express charge, and as much more in labor were thrown away with them. From this reason, the greatest care must be taken in the handling of these delicate plants.

I will not attempt to figure up the value of two acres of red cedar at twenty years old, but will leave it for the farmers and land speculators to do at their leisure. If any one doubts the rapid growth of these two trees, let him look at the well cultivated rows in any of the nurseries and he will give it up. I see planting on the prairies is just beginning to attract attention, and the next five years will see thousands of acres of artificial timber to make more useful and beautiful these great natural meadows. RURAL.

Egypt.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Southern Illinois, but especially the lower point thereof, lying between the Ohio and Mississippi, was mainly settled by "Poor Whites" from the Slave States—uneducated, thriftless, and sharing the prejudices into which their class is studiously drilled by the slaveholders. Politically, Egypt was the darkest corner of the Free States up to the outbreak of the slaveholder's rebellion, giving majorities at all times for whatever was styled "Democratic," carrying the State against Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott and Fremont, and throwing a heavy vote against Lincoln in 1860, though overborne by the Republican preponderance at the other end of the State.

Outside of Missouri, no political revolution has been wrought by the war at all comparable with that evinced in "Egypt," as will be seen by its vote for President in 1860 and 1864 respectively—as follows:

XIIIth Cong. Dist. Counties.	1860. Lincoln.	1860. All others.	1864. Lin.	1864. McClel.
Alexander	166	941	729	881
Edwards	580	386	636	330
Gallatin	121	1,121	603	1,165
Hardin	107	561	314	315
Jackson	315	632	1,794	1,900
Johnson	40	1,053	1,380	600
Massac	131	937	948	265
Perry	649	1,240	1,147	718
Pope	1,186	1,089	330	[illegible]
Pulaski	20	715	601	534
Saline	100	1,466	708	818
Union	101	1,873	709	1,715
Wabash	397	453	616	679
White	726	1,887	774	1,431
Williamson	173	2,041	880	1,121
Total	4,269	18,102	11,717	10,926
Anti-Lincoln maj.		13,833	Lincoln maj. 791	

—So great a change in a district hitherto of stubborn, unvarying political character, is probably without parallel in any region not actually uptorn by civil war. In 1860, (when this district was somewhat more extensive than now,) John A. Logan (Douglas Dem.), was elected to Congress from it by 21,381 votes to 5,459 for Linegar, Republican. Now Alex. J. Kuykendall (Union) beats William J. Allen (McClellan) by 11,742 to 10,759—983 majority. And Maj. Gen. John A. Logan has contributed more than any one man to produce this great transformation.

Population of China.

The following statistics relative to the internal condition of China proper are taken from the statistical chart of a new work, by Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, late Her Majesty's Treasurer for the colonial, consular and diplomatic services in China, and member of the Legislative Council at Hong Kong, entitled "China, Political, Commercial and Social." In China proper it appears there are 367,632,907 inhabitants, and in the dependencies of Mantchooria, Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, &c., about 40,000,000, making a total of 400,500,000 of people under one government. The population on each square mile is 283, and the area in square miles 1,297,999. The quantity of land is estimated at 830,829,100 English acres, of which 141,119,743 is under cultivation. The land tax realizes 27,854,028 taels of silver; the salt revenues 4,618,834 taels, and other duties 991,092 taels. The total fixed revenue of the province is 35,016,028 taels, of which sum 29,445,573 taels and 5,433,955 shih of rice (a shih being about 160 pounds avoirdupois) are transmitted to the Imperial Treasury, while 5,560,339 taels remain in the provinces. The standing army and militia number 1,233,000 men. The table from which the above statistics are taken is prepared from various authorities, the greater portion having been furnished in China and translated from the official records.

Resolutions introduced into the Virginia Legislature on Thursday last, by Mr. Miller, of Lee county, recommending separate State action to secure peace, and the appointment of five commissioners from Virginia, to meet a similar commission from the North, were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 101 to 3, the nays being Mr. Miller, and Mr. Smith, of Russell county.

MR. COLLAMER'S POSTAL BILL.

Important Letter of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your verbal request, a draught of a bill embracing the additional legislation recommended in the recent annual report of this department, together with a few sections providing for needful postal reforms not referred to in the report. In explanation of sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, and 17, which relate to matters not referred to or explained in the annual report, I beg very briefly to state—

The 1st section is designed to further simplify accounts with postmasters, by reducing them to a simple stamp account.

Section 3 is designed to enforce the prepayment of postage by requiring the direct return to the writers of all letters deposited in a post office for mailing which are either wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid to the extent of more than a single rate of postage. I have caused this section to be draughted in another form, which is separately enclosed for your consideration, that you may adopt it in lieu of that embraced in the bill, in case you consider it preferable and better calculated to compel the prepayment of postage.

Section 8 provides for the prepayment of postage on all printed matter on and after January 1, 1866. This reform is very generally recommended by postmasters, and I think it important to adopt it. The present practice of allowing publishers to send their papers and periodicals to subscribers without prepayment is not in harmony with our general system of prepayment; imposes on postmasters unnecessary labor in keeping complicated accounts with subscribers of annual postages on printed matter, which are very difficult to keep correctly; and involves considerable loss of revenue from uncollected postage at offices of delivery. The particular mode of prepayment, whether by stamps or otherwise, is left by this section to the discretion of the Postmaster General, in order that he may adopt the most practicable and acceptable plan for collecting the postage in advance; and the 1st of January, 1866, is named as the date for carrying the measure into operation, that publishers may have ample time to make their arrangements to comply with the law.

Section 9 authorizes the payment of two cents for each advertising of uncalled-for letters. It is very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to have the list of "uncalled-for" letters published in newspapers, as required by law, at the present rate of one cent per letter, and two cents such is considered a fair rate of compensation.

Authority is given in the seventh section to appoint a General special agent for the Pacific States and Territories [illegible] the necessities of the postal service requiring [illegible] agents in those States and Territories [illegible] two additional special agents to attend to [illegible] connected with the railway service, at a salary of $2,500 each per annum, and an allowance of $5 per diem for travelling and incidental expenses. I propose to secure the services of competent railroad men for this branch of the business, who cannot, I am satisfied, be obtained at a less rate of compensation.

Sections 13 and 14, amending act of May 17, 1864, are fully explained in the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of the Money-Order Business.

Section 15 provides suitable penalties for the wilful and malicious tearing down of letter-boxes, &c.; and also for the unlawful removal of stamps from letters by clerks and other employees in post offices.

Section 16. The tenth section of the act of March 3, 1845, requires advertisements for mail service to be published for twelve weeks in newspapers printed in each State and Territory, without limiting the number of papers. The practice has been to publish the entire advertisement for that period in one newspaper published in each State and Territory, and selecting portions thereof in other papers without limit as to number, involving unnecessary expense for advertising. By this section I propose to reduce the period of publication to six weeks, which is considered amply sufficient, and to restrict the number of papers in any State or Territory to five. This change will reduce the expense of advertising, and at the same time relieve the Postmaster General from responsibilities unnecessarily imposed upon him by the unlimited discretion conferred in the act of March 3, 1845.

Section 17 so construes the act of March 3, 1863, as not to prevent the continuance of the penny post system of delivery from post offices where the system of free delivery by carriers has not been established.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON.

Hon. J. COLLAMER, Chairman Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, United States Senate.

DEATH OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting Letter from our Correspondent "Rural."

One of our oldest and most esteemed correspondents ("Rural") writing from Kentucky says of the status of slavery in that State:

Slavery is dead in this State. There is no control over the nigger without the greenbacks—whipping is out of the question. Occasionally the master gets a small show of the wages, but scarcely enough to pay the support of the old and young on the plantation, and to get rid of them is now the question. One great drawback has been in allowing native Kentuckians to hold command in the State. This must be changed, or the war will linger.

If two years ago all troops had been withdrawn from the State and a strong cordon placed around it, let the nigger out and kept the whites in, and furnished both parties with all the munitions and material that they could pay for, Kentucky would now be a civilized State. They are now slowly accepting the fact that slavery is played out, and are beginning to hold the guerrilla bands in check. The most of these are sons of wealthy planters who have squandered their property.

An Andersonville Rebel Prison Keeper.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 13.]

An individual, S. B. Davis by name, was arraigned yesterday for trial before the court-martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Webber is President, and Lieutenant Bond Judge Advocate, charged with being a rebel spy. The circumstances of his detection and arrest were as follows:

A young soldier, Archibald Parker, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, only eighteen years of age, detected him on a train going from Toledo to Newark. The soldier had been a prisoner at Andersonville, and recognized his rebel friend. Approaching him, he said: "Is this not Mr. S. B. Davis?" "No, sir; my name is Cummings." "Don't you live in Georgia?" "No, sir; I live in Canada. Here is my passport," and the suspected man drew forth a paper, having the appearance of an official passport, giving the bearer, Willoughby Cummings, permission to go into the United States, except into the insurgent States. The young soldier was not satisfied, but did not press his inquiries further just then. Cummings invited him out to drink at the next station, when he said: "You certainly are the man who had charge of the rebels at Andersonville." Cummings protested that he was not; but the soldier kept a close watch on him. At the next station he found a train of cars waiting, on which were a number of soldiers. He went over to them and said: "Boys, were any of you prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia?" Some of them replied they were. "Well," said he, "Davis, who had command of the prison, is over here in this train; come and see him." They went with him, and recognized Davis at once, saying, "How are you Davis? You are not round feeding Yankees corn meal and mule meat now." The fellow still protested his name was Cummings, and again produced his passport; but he could not fool the boys, and they compelled him to acknowledge he was their old keeper. Two of them guarded the car, and sent a dispatch to the Provost Marshal at Newark, where Davis was arrested on the arrival of the train. He had through tickets for Washington, and acknowledged he was trying to get back to Richmond.

Relative to his arrest, the Columbus Journal, of Monday, says:

Lieut. Davis, whose capture was announced in Friday's Journal, has been transferred to Cincinnati. He made a full confession, stating that he destroyed his dispatches after he was captured. They were written on silk, and sewn on the inside of his coat sleeve. Watching his opportunity, he cut them out and burned them. He also acknowledged that the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., and other places, was severe, but asserted that he was only obeying orders, and that he was not in any way responsible. It is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to escape.

General Terry.

A good many people will be interested to know something about the man who did that which Gen. Butler couldn't, and accordingly we give a brief sketch of his career.

ALFRED HOWE TERRY was born on the 10th of November, 1827, and is therefore but little more than thirty-seven years of age. Hartford, Conn., is his native place. He was educated in New Haven and adopted the profession of law, the practice of which he began in 1848. In 1854 he became a county clerk in New Haven, serving six years, when he resigned and traveled a few months in Europe. When the military laws of Connecticut were revised, in 1854, he was commissioned as Colonel of the 2d militia regiment. Col. Terry offered his services to the Governor of his State on the breaking out of the rebellion. He was Colonel of a Connecticut regiment of three months men at the battle of Bull Run, bringing up the rear in the retreat. In the report of Gen. Keyes to Gen. McDowell, we find his services particularly acknowledged. On the expiration of the three months, he raised the 7th Connecticut regiment for three years, and left New Haven Sept. 17th, 1861, and was attached to the Port Royal expedition of Gen. T. W. Sherman. His regiment was detailed to occupy the captured fort on Hilton Head during the winter, and a great portion of the labor which resulted in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, was performed by the men under Col. Terry's command. To this regiment, therefore, was assigned the honor of occupying the fort after its surrender. He was promoted to be Brigadier General of volunteers, March 24th, 1862, and during the summer had command of the posts and forts on the Atlantic coast of Florida. He commanded a brigade in the battle of Pocotaligo, and has since been conspicuous in various engagements and affairs. He ranks now as Brevet Major General.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., January 13th, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st January, [illegible] for furnishing the fresh beef [illegible] the 1st day of February, 1865, for four months, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct, viz: Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, and at all [illegible] in the vicinity of the above named posts.

The said beef to be of a good, wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters [illegible]

[illegible]

All bidders must give their names and place of business.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

(ITCH KILLER.)

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Also at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM VAN SCHAACK; W. L. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVILL.

Miscellaneous.

Michigan Southern R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are [illegible] informed that on and after Sunday [illegible] the SECOND SUNDAY [illegible] TRAIN will be run over the above road for Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East, leaving VAN BUREN STREET Depot at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L C. HOUGH, Gen. Western Passenger Agent.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, R. MASON, Jr. 148 Market-st., corner Monroe, P. O. Box 6045, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building and fencing, a lot of 1¼ and 1½ inch Flooring, some good Box Boards. Also Shingles, Lath and Posts, and sixty cords of slabs for kindling wood.

R. MASON & SON.

THE LAFLIN POWDER COMPANY.

SOL. A. SMITH, Jr., Agent.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTURERS,

Office—79 South Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

Safty Fuse for Blasting.

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER COMPANY.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at the Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, for

Oak and Pine Lumber

For (400) four hundred Freight Cars and (10) ten Passenger Coaches.

All information in regard to quantity and quality can be had of G. D. WHITMAN, Purchasing Agent, 57 and 59 Dearborn street, Room No. 3.

ROBT. HALE, General Superintendent.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,

33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash avenue.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS,

ALL SIZES.

Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph-St.

We are also making Bass or Floor Brooms for sweeping Packinghouses, Distilleries, Breweries, Warehouses, &c., where they are required to be used wet or dry. Try them—they are best ever made for the purpose. GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.

MRS. M. M. GROSS, M. D., Physician to the Female Department of the Green Mount Cure, Richmond, Ind., desires to inform her friends that she will again open an office in Chicago on the

Second Day of January,

for the special treatment of Chronic Diseases of Women and Children. Mrs. GROSS has made this class of diseases a specialty, having had constantly under her care during the past eleven years, from 30 to 60 ladies from all parts of the Union.

The remarkable success which has attended her mode of treatment is well known throughout the West. Mrs. GROSS, though a regular graduate of medicine, is nevertheless untrammeled by any particular school of medicine, making use of those remedies, at all times for whatever is found to be most beneficial.

Mrs. GROSS may be found at the STEWART HOUSE, corner of Washington and State sts, for four months. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

New York, January 4th, 1865.

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY.

Chartered 1860.

84 Walker Street, New York.

Our organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other house. These Pianos are only for sale at BARRE & NIXON's new and splendid warerooms, and there is no other agency in Chicago.

CUSHMAN, HARDIN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

37 South Clark St.

Deposits received and collections made on all points in the Northwest. Government securities bought and sold.

W. H. W. CUSHMAN, Ottawa, Ill.
S. W. HARDIN, Jr., Chicago.
I. N. HARDIN, Chicago.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.

The subscriber has

1,000 Acres

VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY,

And also some Producing Wells,

Which he offers to parties about forming Companies, at reasonable figures. The property is situated on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run and Sugar Creek. Address F. W. WELLES, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

A Firm, having facilities to manufacture Thirty Tons per day of

Bar, Rod, Band and Hoop Iron,

Is desirous of an interview or correspondence, with a view to copartnership or consignments on commission. Established, responsible Houses only need apply. Address "S J W," Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., or can be seen from 5 to 7 P. M., the 19th, 20th and 21st insts.

A 1 SCHOONER.

For sale, the schooner Wm. Young, (canal vessel) carries 12,500 bushels of wheat. For full particulars apply to JAMES L. SPINK, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor,

Former Proprietor of Matteson and Adams House.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined to issue free, four of their Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, &c. [illegible] Laws of Nature. These invaluable Lectures will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, N. Y.

SORGHUM RUM.

—I am making an excellent quality of Rum from Sorgho Molasses. Any one wishing to learn the process, I will teach them, or will sell the recipe by mail, with all particulars how to work it, by enclosing $10.

G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Ct.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar, Band, Hoop, and Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Barbed Spikes, &c.

GEORGE W. HILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and REAL ESTATE AGENT,

attends to collections, negotiates Loans, buys and sells Real Estate upon commission, &c. Office 124 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Madison. P. O. Box 1997, Chicago, Ill. Best of references given.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUHN

Will attend to the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, and removing of all offensive matter of every description. Orders directed to Post Office Box 1410 Chicago.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN

Bought and Sold here and in New York on commission, and advances made on Stocks and on shipments of Provisions, Breadstuffs, &c., to New York and Liverpool. JOHN V. PATRICK.

Special Notices.

To Cure Dyspepsia.

Add two spoonsful of Dr. T. B. TALBOT's MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a wineglass full of water, and take before or while eating. For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, New York.

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, J. PARSONS & CO., BUCK & RAYNER, F. S. HOOKER & J. BURNHAM, Druggists, Chicago.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly, to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

Dr. Lockrow having become [illegible] successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years' standing. He devotes his attention specially to diseases of the Cerebro-Spinal System, Nervous System, and solicits an investigation of his claims to public confidence. He may be consulted at his private residence, 31 West Forty-Second street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, New York, care of P. O. Box 516.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

A Correspondent,

Writing to the Cincinnati Christian ADVOCATE, says: "Patent Medicines are like doctors, some good, some good for nothing, but all having their friends to recommend them, each receiving a share of public favor. For instance, the Constitution Water is very much in favor for I happen to know it is reliable as a cure for some of the diseases for which it is recommended. I have conversed with several intelligent druggists, some of whom are physicians, who speak highly of the Constitution Water as a remedy, and without the knowledge or acquaintance of the proprietor I do say to those who have the diseases for which it is recommended, try it, it will cure you without a doubt. REV. W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O."

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from two to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

For One Dollar

I will send a celebrated French receipt for restoring grey hair to its natural color, with full directions for using. Warranted or money refunded. One dollar will secure enough for a year's use. Enclose $1 to PROF. G. W. ALLEN, Box 108, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—This is a RESTORATIVE, not a dye.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 94 Randolph street, Chicago, Ills. Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, and DISEASES of a PRIVATE nature [illegible] ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuses of the system, early indiscretions, excess or contracted in after life, which cause loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and effects impotency and other deplorable consequences [illegible] Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases of the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has been poisoned, producing Blotches on the body, small Watery Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Ulcerated Sore Throat, [illegible] together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally as the most successful [illegible] of diseases [illegible] immediately, and be cured of these horrible diseases. Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 94 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultations confidential.

DR. BIGELOW.

Confidential Physician,

May be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago,

Half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature in both sexes, which he treats with great success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Consultations confidential. Consultation, free. Address Post Office Box 134. Inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864.

Upon the application of SAMUEL T. [illegible] and others, ordered that notice to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank and claimants upon the Receiver [illegible] be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, directing the holders of the bills of said Bank, and their claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1865, or that their claims shall be barred as against said Receiver; said notice to be published at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

Entered as the decree of Court 431 day S. T. 1864, (Dec. 1.) By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Commission Merchants.

FARWELL, HILL & KNOX,

(Successors to Farwell & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Provisions, Highwines and Grain.

154 South Water Street, Chicago.

SIMEON FARWELL, Chicago. HILL, KNOX & CO., Warsaw, Ill. HENRY C. KNOX, Chicago.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 2 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Copartnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., As heretofore at 33 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. J. M. STINE.

Chicago, January 2d, 1865.

Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY

at Auburndale, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. [illegible] for Solid and Ornamental [illegible] Departments of Music, French and Painting, offers special inducements. Spring Term begins February 9th, 1865. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

Banking and Exchange.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, [illegible] 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds [illegible] approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, Therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty fourth day of December, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

33 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

THE CITY.

BENEFIT OF MRS. STOUGHTON.—Mrs. Stoughton takes a benefit at the Museum to-night; we need say no more; the bare announcement should and will fill the house to overflowing.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—There will be religious services in the North Baptist Church, on the corner of Superior and Dearborn streets, this (Friday) evening, commencing at ½ o'clock. All are invited.

REMOVED.—The meeting at Dryer Hall to-night. The meeting will be held at the Platform Hall, and the public will be informed by notices of our next regular meeting. The boys will meet at 3 o'clock, the public at ½.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council will be held in the Council Chamber this afternoon at 2 o'clock to take into consideration the subject of the Illinois Canal, connecting the Chicago River, and the proposed bill for a River Conservancy.

THE HOTEL.—We received last evening a lengthy communication from Hon. S. S. Haven, City Comptroller, concerning the proposed Hotel Commission. Owing to the lateness of the hour we shall be obliged to defer its insertion till our next issue.

ESCAPE.—A telegram was last evening received from Denver City, by A. G. Downs & Co., communicating the intelligence that Henry Andrews, a person well known resident of this city, and brother of John Andrews now employed in the necessary establishment of Downs & Co., was recently killed by Indians near Denver City.

HELD TO KEEP THE PEACE.—William Kerr was yesterday brought before Justice DeWolf on complaint of his wife charged with cruelly beating and making violent threats against her. For the assault Kerr was fined $20; he was also required to find bonds in the sum of $200 for his good behavior.

APPOINTMENT.—Governor Oglesby has appointed Col. John R. Hancock to take charge of Camp Douglas as a rendezvous for the new and old regiments recently apportioned to Illinois. Col. Hancock has signified his acceptance of the appointment, and left last evening for Springfield, for definite instructions.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The versatile actress and danseuse, Mlle. Zoe, commences an engagement at the theater next week, in the French spy-play brings with her a fine reputation for beauty and grace, and dramatic talent, and is destined to achieve a sensation.

HARD FOR THEAL.—Joseph Ansotte, whose arrest for passing counterfeit money was noticed in the TRIBUNE yesterday, was examined before Commissioner Hoyne. Several witnesses identified the prisoner as having passed the spurious money mentioned. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, and in default went to jail.

LARCENY.—William Barns was yesterday taken before Justice Miller charged with larceny of one virgold watch, valued at $7. The watch had been the missed Lizzie Strout by Barns, who alleges that it was stolen by Miss Marsh. In default of it was also locked up.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—Officers Webb and Kenney yesterday arrested a deserter named James Lenox. A few weeks ago he escaped from the regendezvous at Camp Douglas, and was on the point of going to Joliet by bribing a guard with the money of some let him pass the line. When he was searched by Lieut. Sparks, secreted from the possession of Lenox, the ball passing into his clothing through the right lung, but he made good his escape. He was yesterday arrested as enlisted and turned over to Col. Strong.

DISORDERLY YOUTHS.—Three boys, one nine and the others thirteen years of age, named Edward Lisso, Hugh Reed, and James O'Connor, were, yesterday, brought before Justice Morrison, and, upon complaint of the principal of Dearborn School, charged with disorderly conduct. It was stated that they had been in the habit of throwing stones into the school yard and through the windows to the great annoyance of teachers and scholars. They were sent before Commissioner Williams.

BALTIMORE & BOSTWICK.—The attention of those interested is requested to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Baltike & Brother, No. 107 Lake street. They have a large and complete stock of material used by blacksmiths and wagonmakers, and are offering it at very low prices. Anvils, vises, rakes, singletree, bodies, springs, axles, bolts, and horse shoes. They also keep home but first class stock, and are well known as gentlemen of strictly honorable dealing. Parties doing business with them may rely on finding goods to his just as represented.

THE OPERA TROUPE DIFFICULTY.—One of the three gentlemen who on Saturday evening last refused to sing in the chorus in the opera of "Martha," were subsequently arrested, and afterwards entered suit against Mr. Grover for false imprisonment, pending which voluntarily returned to duty, and apologized to the manager for his conduct. The *amende honorable* was accepted and the gentleman was ordered to duty. We are glad to see this evidence of returning reason on the part of at least one of the gentlemen concerned in what appeared to be a useless "strike."

RIOT.—On Wednesday evening, while the last car on the State street line was going south, it was boarded near the Cottage Grove House by six or eight young men, who, after having paid their fare, kicked the driver and conductor of into the street, and drove the car. Caleb Haight, being several shots at them from a revolver, but from some satisfy doing no damage; they then ran the car back with upon the track. The police, who were going on, Caleb Haight, the one who fired the pistol at the conductor, fell over the front dash of the car, and was run over. The car was then delivered that occasion is thought necessary, the car stables in the Cottage Grove House, and now lies in a very low condition.

WORD was soon carried to the police station, and the officers immediately started in pursuit of the accused John Ferguson and Richard Keefe. They were yesterday examined before Justice Miller and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

RECRUITING.—Enlistments were dull yesterday fifteen acceptable recruits only having been secured. The whole number applicable to the quota of the Congressional District as indicated by the books of War Bird Commissioner, is 1,000, the time of business last evening, was 200, thus distributed:

First Ward	1	Hyde Park	3
Second	0	Jefferson	4
Fourth	2	Lake View	12
Fifth	1	Lemont	0
Sixth	1	Leyden	0
Seventh	1	Lyons	0
Eighth	0	Lockport	0
Ninth	11	New Trier	0
Tenth	0	Niles	0
Eleventh	0	Northfield	0
Twelfth	2	Orland	0
Thirteenth	0	Palatine	0
Fourteenth	0	Palos	0
Fifteenth	0	Proviso	17
Sixteenth	0	Riverside	0
Barrington	14	Schaumburg	13
Bremen	0	Thornton	0
Calumet	0	Worth	1
Cicero	0		
Elk Grove	15		
Evanston	10	Total	201
Hanover	0		

The recruiting yesterday was done, as will be seen by the foregoing, in the following manner, by the several Wards and Wards, and the 16th ward. The last named is the only ward that is in the quota.

NEWSBOYS' ASSOCIATION.—The newsboys of the city assembled last evening at No. 70 Lesalle street, to form a Newsboys' Association, having for its object the establishment of a reading room, Sunday school and evening classes, and other objects similar to the one now in operation in New York. The meeting was organized by the selection of F. L. Ensign, chairman, and Mr. Hoyt, secretary. Chairman briefly explained the objects of the Association, after which officers were then elected:

President—F. L. Ensign.
Vice Presidents—Jas. McBride (newsboy).
Secretary—O. Owens.
Assistant Secretary—Wm. Smith (newsboy).
Treasurer—Mr. Ferguson.
Executive Committee—T. H. Paschall.
Assistant Librarian—Thomas Smith (newsboy).
Librarian—Charles Hilliard (newsboy).
John Floyd (newsboy), August Kraimer (newsboy), Bernard McDowell (newsboy).

There are already enrolled upon the books of the Association about one hundred names.

A song was sung by one of the gentlemen concerned in the movement, in which the boys joined with a zest spirit. After a speech by one of the boys, strongly commendatory of the movement, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening.

PUBLIC meeting at Bryan Hall this evening. Some of the most eminent and influential citizens will be present, throwing stones into the school yard and through the windows in the general excitement of laughter